LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1846.

lars, between this time and the first of July to Treasury notes as revenue; if they a next year. This is the object. The first sume interest, and are payable at a distant suggestion in the communication from the day, they become of course a public debt. Executive government is, that five millions ! There must, then, be a substantial tax, or and a half may be produced by reducing there must be a public debt, if the war con-

Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, or There Dollars if not pead which there months. Two copies no a club for Ten Dollars. To non-adure holders, in Stave States, one deltar per year in advance, or two dollars after three months Subscriptions out of Kentucky payable in advance. Remutances at the risk of the Educe.

Caker Hartzmons, sole Agent to the New England States, No. 124 Washington street, Beston.

PINCH & Weed, 118 Nassan street, New York

Pinch & Weed, 118 Nassan st

Mr. Webster's Speech.

In the Senate, yesterlay, on the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to the organization of the thinances of the government. His remarks are deeply interesting. We copy them in tall from the National Intelligencer:

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the organization of the voluntee foreshrought into the service of the Linied States into brigades and divisions, and intimated his insection to call it in provide its second reading now, and intimated his insection to call it in provide its second reading now, and intimated his intention to call it in provide its second reading now, and intimated his intention to call it in provide its second reading a consideration to morrow.

Mr. WEBSTER said he was not at all supprised at the introduction of this bill; for angle it he knew it was a necessary of the service of the United States the militia of the country, nor was it passed in the regular incompenses system, as, he would return to say, this early be caused in the regular incongruous system, as, he would return to say, this carby occasion for its modificational and yevident before the war with Mexico is ended.

I shall not (continued Mr. W.) oppose the progress of this bill. I cannot say it is an enconstitutional, though I think it is irregular, inconvenient, and not strictly congruous system, as, he would return to say, this carby occasion now presented, sir, of the second reading of an inportant bill, respecting the troppes called into the service to erry on the war, to make a few remains and the service of the constitutional power of Congress. If those who are charged with the conduct of the war, and are answerable for its results, think it is irregular, inconvenient, and not strictly conducted to the constitutional power of Congress. If those who are charged with the conduct of the war, and are answerable for its results, think it is irregular, inconvenient, and not strictly conducted to the constitutional power of of revenue.

I doubt not that Treasury notes may be

timate, what expense will be incurred before its conclusion.

We have received a very important communication from the President—I mean his message of the 18th of June—setting forth his views and opinions, and the views and opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to the means and sources of revenue for carrying on the war. Upon this, sir, as well as upon one or two other subjects connected with this bill, I have a few remarks to make.

The Executive is responsible for the conduct of the war, and for the application of the resources put at its disposal by the conduct of the war. For one, I shall not denote the derived from admitting goods into the country to be carried out again without paying any duty whatever may be thought of the origin of the war, the fact that war does exist, is uself a sufficient reason for granting the means for prosecuting that war with effect. Those who condemn the origin of the war, and those who most earnestly long for its termination, will ill agree that the refusal of supplies will make no amends for what some lament, and would nut hasten what, I hope, all desire.

The message of the 16th of June informs the Senate and the country that, for the fiscal year ending July, 1817, there will be, under the operation of the existing law of raising revenue, a deficiency, if the war continues, of twenty milhous of dollars, and suggests the ways and means by which it is expected that this deficiency will be made good. I refer to these suggestions for the purpose of making a few observations upon them.

The object is to provide new sources of revenue, which shall realize a fresh amount. The object is to provide new sources of revenue, which shall realize a fresh amount. The object is to provide new sources of revenue, which shall realize a fresh amount. The object is to provide new sources of revenue, which shall realize a fresh amount. The object is to provide new sources of revenue, which shall realize a fresh amount.

The truth is, that, if the war continues, we must have a s

The object is to provide new sources of revenue, which shall realize a fresh amount beyond that furnished by the provisions of the existing law, of twenty millions of dolomust incur a public debt. We cannot look the control look of the existing law of twenty millions of dolomust incur a public debt. We cannot look of the existing law of twenty millions of dolomust incur a public debt. We cannot look of the existing law of twenty millions of dolomust incur a public debt. suggestion in the communication from the Executive government is, that five millions and a half may be produced by reducing the rates of duties on certain imported articles, and by levying new taxes on certain other imported articles now free and which are to be taxed, tea and coffee. There is also an intimation or an opinion expressed by those articles now free, and which are to be taxed, tea and coffee. There is also an intimation or an opinion expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that a million of dollars-will accrue to the Treasury under the operation of the warehouse bill, if that bill should become a law. In the next place, it is estimated that if the bill for graduating the price of the public lands should become a law, the augmentation of the sales of the public lands will so far counterbalance any losses incurred in the reduction of price, as, on the whole, to produce half a million of dollars more than would otherwise be obtained from that source. These several sums put together would leave a balance of \$12,580,000 still to be provided for, and a provision for this balance is contemplated either by loans or law an authority to the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, or both, with a distinct recommendation and preference, however, for the authority to issue Treasury notes.

Now, sir, with an anxious desire that the country shall be led into no mistaken policy in regard to this very important subject of revenue—a subject always important, and intensely important in time of war—I will take occasion to suggest for gentlemen's consideration, what occurs to me as worthy of being suggested, in very few words, upon these several topics.

In the first place, there is no donly that a tax properly haid upon the another the part was few to the form that the first place, there is no donly that a tax properly haid upon the another the part was secretary, in which it was estimated to increase the expense. The vast distance to connected with this war is calculated to increase the expense. The vast distance to im

pense must necessarily be very great. And I take this occasion to say that I have each with great pleasure the abstrate with which we may justly be proud.

But, upon these sources of revenue let me make another remark, though perhaps it is too objours to acquire notes. For one half the deficiency the Government proposes to rely on Texaury notes under a Subtreasury, administration.

The issue of the Treasury notes would be perhaps the say of the theorems. The issue of the Treasury and the same of the source, for, whiat would be the use of Treasury, system. It is quite plain that if the Government, for its own use, is driven to the necessity of issuing paper, it wan have no occasion to make provisions for locking but specie. They are therefore entirely but specie. They are therefore entirely but specie, and the credit of the covernment, to be paid in specie, in the species which it will be depicted in the country, it is true, and the credit of the government, to the cycle of the government, to the paid in specie, in the expectation that that specie is to be locked up-they will find themselves missaken.

Those who hold capitul will consent to mostel thing. If the government makes a loan, it must be made in the ordinary way—pashed by installed the prices, now wish to know the objects and purposes for and mader which the war is hereafter to be conducted. The people of this country, while they are willing to pay all needful expenses; while they are desirous of American peritory, and maintain all the essential rights of their country; the people, if I do not misred to receive any of invasion: I will not say upjust invasion; but it is one camped at this much in relation to the diverse many of observation, then are many of observation, then are many of observation, then are more thanks and any of orcepation, has become an arm of others and purposes for and made with the surface of the contract of the contract of the proper of the contract of the covernment, for any proper of the covernment, for the covernment of the pro carried on. There is not now a hostile foot nity by it. It is not stooping on our part, within the limits of the United States. Our army at first an army of observation, then the account of the United States and within the acknowledged territory of Mexico; and, if we may credit the rumors which have recently reached us, a purpose is entertained of marel ing immellistely and directly to the city of Mexico. Well, now, the people, as I have said, appear to me to demand, and with great reason, a full, distinct, and comprehensive account of the objects and purposes of this war of invasion. The President, by two messages, one of the 13th of May and the other of the 16th of June, signifies that he is ready to treat with Mexico is not willing to treat. In regard to thus, I must say that, in my judgment, if this be the state of the case, Mexico is acting an entirely unreasonable and senseless part, are met!—but there have before, in our and the government of the Lucel States, country's bistory, been hours as dark to our and the government of the Lucel States, country's bistory, been hours as dark to our and the government of the Lucel States, country's bistory, been hours as dark to or many the government of the Lucel States, country's bistory, been hours as dark to or many the government of the Lucel States, country's bistory, been hours as dark to or many the government of the Lucel States. is to say, as the war does exist, and the an hour, the one that sent our fathers. American government is ready to treat, without prescribing terms, so as to show. They brought with them the principles of that her terms would be macceptable, and freedom, immature indeed, and not folly Mexica declines to treat, why then, I say, so far the conduct of the U. States is reasonable, and the conduct of Mexico increasonable, and the conduct of Mexico increasonable and seuseless. I would desire on all such occasions, for many reasons, and in this case for two more than the rest, to keep our country entirely in the right, and to satisfy every individual in the country that.

neighbor—a republic formed upon our own model, who, when she threw off the dominion of old Spain, was influenced through-out mainly by our example; certainly we wished her success; certainly we congratulated her success; certainly we congratulated her upon her change from a viceroyalty to a republic upon our own model; we wished her well; and I think now that the people of the United States have no desire (I think they have no pleasure) in doing her an injury beyond what is necessary to maintain their own rights. The people of the United States cannot wish to ernish the Republic of Mexico; it cannot be their wish to drive her back again to a monarchical form of government, to render her a mere appendage to some one of the thrones of Europe.

This is not a thought which can find harbor in the generous breasts of the American people. Mexico has been unfortunate; she is unfortunate. I really believe the Mexican people are the worst governed people in Christendom. They have yet to learn the true benefits of free metitionions. Depressed and rained by a dominant military power, maintaining an aimy of forty thousand troops, how can a Government, limited in its resources as that of Mexico, flourish? It is impossible. She has been unlappy, too, in the production or non-production of more really enlightened patriotic men. I verily believe, and I sadly fear, that history will hereafter record the melancholy truth, that, from the time of the establishment of an independent Government, the people of Mexico have been worse governed a great deal than they were under the vice-royalty. Nobody can that this is her true interest. Nothing can that this is her true interest. Nothing can that this is sher true interest. Nothing can that this is statement of facts. You may find in comparatively recent document of the statement of the States have an independent of the statement of the statement of facts. You that this is her true interest. Nothing can be defined the continue of the castalishment of an independent of the castalishment

ments, the suggestion that Abelitionists might be prosecuted at cournon law, but not a word of rebuke for slavery; and is not this a sufficient indication of the fall be wronght ent. Hope grows strong within a word of rebuke for slavery; and is not this a sufficient indication of the fall end of the condition of our people, both in a civil and relegious light!

We profess great reverence for the Constitution which has so degraded our model character, but how much regard have we for it in reality? Have mot stood tame the had distance from the word should be and the stood of the standard times violated? Most indisputably; and last of all, in the had the sections most flagrantly, by the annexation of Texas—the mode of her representation, and above all by the present informal method of invaling. Mexico: justifying our great of invaling Mexico: justifying our great before God, and our reverence for the Constitution is all talk. When we speak of Texas, coverals that we are, we go torward biddly, for the way is all smooth, because of the weakness of the people we are invaling. But talk of Oregon, and our words are all the other way. We four the conditions of the tawkness of the people we are invaling. But talk of Oregon, and our words are all the other way. We four the conditions of the action of the weakness of the people we are invaling. But talk of Oregon, and our words are all the other way. We four the solutions of the seal of the conditions of the action of the seal of the conditions of the action of the conditions of the seal of the conditions of the c

rebuked by the little Church in Ireland, Again did Mr. Vinton make an attempt to whose very beresy it thus appears is more reduce the northern limits of the State, and Christian than any thing our most orthodox. Mr. Rockwell of Massachuseuts, a member religiously have to boast; and I would of the Committee on the Territories, ably this assembly had time to take note of the supported him by introducing an amendmenter in which that warning has been acted upon in another meeting which took train Conference, where thorough antitade, but this time they met with no success. So entirely has the Western spirit been broken down in the contest of the past stavery and anti-war resolutions were assembled.] The times are speaking to us struggle, the point to which it is been ralin a voice more cloopent than yours, Sir, hed. In this connection it ought to be noin a voice more chaptent than yours, Sir, hed. In this connection it ought to be no-guddressing Garrison, F. Juckson, Re-mond, and other will-known Abolitionists. The slaveholding States, Whig and Dem-on the philipping.] and yours, and yours, ocerat, voted almost to a man for holding to There are a nuble few in this nation who the largest limit. There are a nuble few in this nation who have never bent the knee to the nation's idol. The land is disgraced, but good men are not disgraced, when, in times like these, weak and bad men betray its dearest interests and holiest principles. It was the largest limit.

Such is one out of many examples that might be adduced, in the difference in policy fewers and holiest principles. It was the largest limit, and the state of the need we have of Texas and Messachusetts, of whom the ignominious memory gues down to all future time. Talk of the need we have of Texas and Mesico, to accommodate the swarming milhous of the Anglo-Saxon race would of accessity, have all that land without sin. Our rulers will not woult but sinfully seize upon it as plunder and spoil. But recan refuse to fight, fellow-citizens, in so foul a cause. I know it was said by one, who contradeted his previously expressed convictions when he said it, "our country, lowever bounded." But I will know no country that is not bounded by right. I know the Government has sent for troops, but I also know that Massachusetts can refuse them. She refused Governor Briggs, she's not the same Massachusetts! (Enthististe applaise.)

Who are the men to go? Not the Whigs, surely?—Not the Democrats! [A single voice, viges!"] Go, then! (Great applaise.)

Who are the men to go? Not the Whigs, surely?—Not the Democrats! [A single voice, viges!"] Go, then! (Great applaise.)

Who are the men to go? Not the Whigs, surely?—Not the Democrats! [A single voice, viges!"] Go, then! (Great applaise.)

The new revolution has begun, and in the same manner as the old one did,—by the spreading abroad of ideas. We have to change the feelings of men. Sentiments beget ideas—ideas beget actions. I look into this throng of glowing faces of men and wonne now before me, all won to the advocacy of right, by the elforts of a very lew men whom I could count on my fingers, without having the hands of Briareus, and will lurnish one remaining chance for a resulting the hands of Briareus, and will l

of that, the flost, that, foll his hour, no meeting of citizens has been here held to protest against the Mexican war, is alone sufficient proof.

There have been dark hours in our country's history ere now. That was a dark hour in Plymouth Colony, when, in time of war, she had spent more money than all the real and personal estate in held limits would amount to. It was a dark hour, that, of the passage of the Boston Port Bill. It was a dark hour, when the people of Massabhagton retreated before the five. It was a dark hour, when the people of Massabhagton retreated before the five. It was a dark hour, when the people of Massabhagtos saw, from the full-tops round, the capture of the Clesapeak: but never was there darkness in our land to compare with the derkness of this hour.

Every libre of my frame, every pulsation of my heart shrinks from this war, though my fathers have fooght in every revolution my battle where brave blood grew hot and was poured out for freedom.

Any war is to be deprecated. It is a terrible curse to foll upon a land; but it is worse to bose the sense of right. It is a far more dreadful eirse to have chosin men for our representatives, who are false to the principle of freedom, without which, no nation professing it can long exist. (Applause.) Far heavier is the curse of Slavery on a people, than the direst deviations that could follow its extinction in any way, even though the blazing beams and rafters of our cities were reflected from waters reddened to a dye more than Syrian, by the mysaling auton, whose standards.

It is but a week or two since, that this war the following the proposed on the one hand, at the very time when the small territory of Florida was proposed on the one hand, at the very time when the small territory of Florida was proposed on the one hand, at the very time when the small territory of Florida was proposed on the duet, each of which was groposed on the duet, each of which was to keep the same weight, without regard to size and numbers, in the senate of the Flor

NUMBER 51.

storation of the principles of the Declara-tion of our National Independence. Let this object, then, be the incentive to all fu-

A Speaking Telegraph.

Dr. Hume, one of the Professors in the
Citadel Academy at Charleston, has invented a "Speaking Telegraph." The Charleston Courier, in which the invention is an-

ton Courier, in which the invention is announced, does not state how the result is effected; but gives the following account of what is actually accomplished:

The Rossian telegraph is alleged to be capable of expressing ten different sounds by ten wires. The Charleston telegraph expresses two sounds by two wires, and may be made to express the 26 sounds composing the alphabet, by 27 wires, lone for each letter, and one to give the electrical power; but this is innecessary, for if a sufficient number of distinct sounds can be expressed by fewer wires to make an intelligible language, the object is accomplished. The difference between this telegraph and Morse's, consists in the substitution of

consistently lever wires to make an inteligible language, the object is accomplished. The difference between this telegraph and Morse's, consists in the substitution of sounds for marks, and greater simplicity. It is distinctly andible in a large room; and any, who will take the trouble to learn its language, may hear the news as fast est it is told at the other end."

We cannot well imagine how the "substitution of sounds for marks" can be regarded as an improvement on the system of Prof. Morse, now so successfully in use between Washington and New York. The most useful and remarkable feature in Prof. M.'s telegraph is that it writes the communication. The "speaking telegraph of Dr. Hume, it occurs to us, is on a footing with Wheaton's, which points out the information on a dial by the deflection of the needle. Morse's is superior to both in this:—that the communication by it is permanently recorded, and may be read any length of time after it is written. Besides, we have been informed by skilful operators that the sounds of the stylus invented by Professor Morse, when the manipulations are made by a person who beats time with a studied regularity, impart to a sensitive and accustomed ear the purport of the communication with astonishing accuracy.

Dr. Hume's invention is certainly an ingenious one, but it is not likely, we think, to take the place of the recording telegraph.

Pleture of War by Dr. Rush.

Picture of War by Dr. Rush.

The take the place of the recording telegraph.

Pletare of Wor by Dr. Rosh.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington, calls to mind the well-known sentiments of the late Dr. Rosh on the subject of War:

The growth of a military spirit in this country, is infinitely to be deprecated. Dr. Rosh regretted the total silence of the Federal Constitution on the subject of an office for promoting and preserving perpetual peace in our country. Indeed, it is not improbable that one-fourth the money expended through such an office, for the prevention of war, would effect more good than all that is expended by the War office in the support of armies and the prosecution of war. After exhibiting the outlines of such a Peace office, the Doctor adds:

"Let the following sentence be inspribed in letters of gold over the doors of every State and Court House in the United States: The Son of Man Came Not into the world the world To destroy men's lives, but to save them."

And to affect the mind of the people of the United States, with a sense of the clossings of peace, as contrasted with the evils of war, the Doctor proposed the following inscriptions to be painted on a sign over the door of the War office:

1. An office for butchering the human species.

2. A widow and orphan making office.

A broken-bone making office.
 A wooden-leg making office.
 An office for creating private and public vices.
 An office for creating speculators, stock-jobbers, and bankrupts.
 An office for creating famine.
 An office for creating political dis-

A Beautiful Picture.

Lafe is becaulifully compared to a founts in fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which with a though it may strange that they exceed to see the surrounded by innimerable dangers, which make it more strange that they escape so long than they almost perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the tenement that we inhabit. The sceds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw the

who had been cherished as a plant, that the winds must not breathe upon too rudely, recovers from the separation of her friends to find herself in a land of barbarians, where her loud cry of distress can never reach their cers. New ties twine round leer heart, and the tender and helpless girl changes her very naure, and becomes the staff and support of the man. In his hours of despondency, she raises his drooping spirits; she bathes his head, and smooths his pillow of sickness. I have entered her dwelling, and have been welcomed as a brother, and sometimes, when I have known any of her friends at home. I have been for a moment more than recompensed for all the toils and privations of a traveller in the East.—And when I left her dwelling, it was with a mind burdened with

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8

Cusatus M. Clay.
We belong to that class which ablior war and ite slavery. They are twin in their monstrous hate slavery. They are from in the arms and the war mininglity. And of all wars, we regard the war now waging sgsinst Mexico by the II. States, as the most uscalled for and brutsl, and we would as far as he who goes the farthest, in oppo

Entertaining these views, we cannot be supposed to lean very favorably towards any one who is engaged in that war. We could not in the nathre of things do it. Hut our own strong convictions of its cruelty and injustice shall not blind us to the honesty (mistaken if you please) of any who with different convictions takes part in it. With this feeling we propose saying a word with simplicity and directness as to C. M. Clay's course -a course which has been the cause of no little -a course which has been the cause of no indicate comment in the part of the public press, and no small share of ceasure from many of his friends.

We find in the Christian World, of the 27th

We find in the Christian World, of the 27th June, the following ramsrks.

"Tho last number of the "True American" contains the announcement that Mr. Clay has volunteered for the war, and is going to the Rio Grande. The ressons he gaves for this step are, of coorse, wholly unsatisfactory. They might prove, that if the country was in actual danger from an invaling army it would not be wrong for him to take the field. They can never prove it a duty for him to go to Mexico.

He has left the true battle field

nto go to Mexico.

to to to Mexico.

to to to blain. He has left his duty,—tha

act and noblest sphere, perhaps, which God

assigned to any living American,—he has left
glorious warfare for one, which ha vainly

at pipts to show is not a sin; which he does not

the to show to he his nearest duty.

Not for him then is "the victory of cudinvance

o." He is weary of well-doing. He cannot

to God, by spending and waiting. He cannot

to God, by spending and waiting. He is not,

at I called him s year ago, the Bravest of the

top of the spending and which grows clear and

ck as danger accumulates, a deciation which sends

lits energies to their mark. He has with these

vea of steel more moral courage than minety
o men in a hondred, but not so much as he

ded to be the fravest of the brave. For he

o subdues his own spirit is greater than he

o conquers a city.

——"Soon rested those who fought but thou

"Soon rested those who fought but thou in ming set in the harder strife

Thy wayfare odly ends with 156?

In that "friendless warfare, lingering long, through weaty day and weary year," he wanted fortitude to continue. Yet in the very paper which continue his declaration of his purpose of going to Mexico, is an invitation addressed to him by the inhalutants of Lewis county, Ky., to come and address them on the subject of slavery, on the 4th of July. Would not that have been better than going to be Rin Grandle?

ertheless, Cassius Clay is a noble man-

We concur in the general opinion of this truehearted writer. Neither he, nor ourselves, could engage in the war against Mexico without viola-ting our whole duty. But should Mr. Clay be jodged by the same rule which we apply to our-acives? We say not, and we say so, because his views of resistance are different, and because his opinion of the duties of the citizen vary, wholly,

Let us look at this. In 1844, annexation was the topic of the day, Mr. Clay took an active part against it, or private and in public, and every where, at the North, as well as at the South, assumed this ground; that if annexation were carried, war would ensue, and, that in that war he should fight. At Rochester, he was very emphatic on this point. While nrging the people to go against annexation, he said: "You will be fireced to austain it; and l, in common with many of you, will carry it on, although we hate the means which shall hing it about, and the ends for which it shall be waged." This view he has invariably maiotained, and what, therefore, in his volonteering but acting out the honest conclusions of

Nor does it seem strange to us, horn and brought in the Slava States as we have been, that he ould hold this opinion, and carry it out.

The Southern States are fond of martial display, and, as a matter of policy, do all in their power to cucourage a martial spirit. Kentucky and Tennessee take the lead in this. They have furnished as foreign. Public opinion, therefore, is very different in these States from the public opinion of New England. It demands of their sons that they should go wherever danger threatens our flag, without enquiring into the cause of quarrel, and he is held to be the best citizen, who braves the most

literally trained. It was his boyhood ambition to figure as a soldier. As a man, he has looked upon the tented field, and its pomp and panoply, as a goodly and a glorious thing. And, since he has been of age, he has been conspicuous in a martial region as a martial leader; and it was not until he began the puldication of the True American, that he abandoned the military for the mor-al labors of the forum. Now, looking at the spir-it of the community in which he lives, and the training which he received in it-looking at hi -is it at all strange, that he should have avowed himself, as he did in '41, and acted as he has done, in volonteering for the war, in '46? We think him consistent. It is just what we should expect from a character for as his has been, and constituted as we all know it

But our friend asserts that "he has ten the true hattle field for the false one." We both think so, looking at the act in itself. We would rather address the two hundred brave men of Lewis c ty, in defence of freedom, than win on any battle field in Mexico. But, though this would be cor rect as to the writer in the Christian World and uraelves, it is not correct when applied to C. M. Clay. And for many reasons. First: he did not see his duty in this light; secondly: he believed that in taking the step he did he woold strengthen himself and his friends, in their warfare agains slavery. The mob of the 18th had shut the puh lie ear measurably against him. He had so far overcome opposition in Lewis, and one or two other counties, through the Truc American, as to induce the people to demand a public discussion of ry. But the press, generally, as well as the ity of the voters of the State, were unwilling that he should appear before them, or that this vexed question should be openly debated. But, by going to the war-by meeting, at once and promptly, the martial spirit of the people,-he beheved, as his friends in Kentucky generally thought, that he would be enabled, on his return, to discusa the question of emancipation freely in every county of the State; because, through this step, he would put down the chief alander which had prostrated him, -namely, that it was hostility to the people of the South, and not to slavery, which had induced him to attack the peculiar in stitution. C. M. Clay, then, according to this view, has not left the true battle field for the false ona; he has only sought to put himself in a posi-tion where, in that true hattle field, lurreafter, he may win a more glorious victory than ever, for hu-

the l'nited States, and never cease to urge upon the people the necessity of demanding that our Government, in all things, should do even and ex-liberty a real living principle in the public heart, Government, in all things, should do even and exact justice. In our next number we shall give our reasons why we think the True American should receive the warm and hearty support of the first the should be sential! We say of it, as we say of all, let it the friends of freedom throughout the land.

Mexteo.

New Orleans dates of the 24th bring news of further revolutions in Mexico. On the 20th May further revolutions in Mexico. On the 20th May the Department of Julisco declared for Sunta Anna. Our eye is fixed upon the monster-wrong of our formula was drawn up consisting of ten articlon.—Among these we notice one pledging the fourth part of the revenues to the support of the war. One half of Mexico is now in revolt against Pareles.

We shall win bour certainty in conquering this.

divided people.

opposition, nor is the theory to meet the opinion of the best ollicers in the srmy express the opinion that war is over, because the Mexicans have not the is left standing, that of Newman & Co.

This is the main topic now under debate st wood.

Washington. The speeches are of the usual character, with one exception, that of Mr. Brinkerholf of Ohio. He announced that the Ohio Delegation would not support MrKay's bill—that the West Monday of May, 1846, from which we give the had been excluded from a share of the federal following aggregates:
patronsge—that they would not lick the hand that smote them, nor kiss the foot that spurned iben that a miserable war was waged sgainat Mexico for Southern conquest, whils the government had yield ed everything to the British Lion. The country said the member. I speak as unto wise men-

Mr. Yancey denounced Mr. B. and his spoils no tion. Let a man stand up for principle. If he could not do that without getting office or heing paid for it, he ought to be treated with contempt by the government and scorned by the people. "Declaration of Independence" ha treated with con-turnely, and he was for throwing off the Ohio malcontents in the most summery manne

Army Operations.

would thrust every one, and make them measure its length. We must get rid of this—it poissons and so not think we err. We embrace the occasion, however, to add, that the True American will not support the Mexican war, that it will contend for what is right between Mexica and the United States, and never cease to urge upon the nearly the necessity of demanding that our specific in a new field, especially, it is winning a love for sential! We say of it, as we say of all, let it work out its own good in its own sphere, and let us help it, as we would help all, to accomplish

this great result.

Our friend need not be uneasy as to our course

Destructive Fire at St. Johns, N. F. A destructive fire took place in St. Johns on the 12th, by which two-thirds of the town was laid waste, Proof the Army.

We have dates from the army up to the 20th.—

Gen. Taylor is taking military possession of the various towns on the Bio Grande. He meets with no Some 12, 1 and 10, 1 and

means nor men to fight.

The story of Canales having delivered himself up, is contradicted. Yuestan has proclaimed her neutrality in the war now carried on between the U. States and Mexico.

This is the main topic now under debate at the state of the main topic now under debate at the state of the state

The Banks of Ohto

Bills discounted,	8× 031, 464 49
Spec e.	1.1-3.271 17
tlasiem Deposits,	916,025 56
Notes of other banks,	974.271 35
Due from other banks.	599.521 99
Bonds with State Treasurer.	779 707 87
Other resources,	1.0%8.27 t 19
Total resources,	\$13,575,952 61
LIABILITIES.	
Circulation,	\$4.7%5.295.00
Due to banks.	976 917 to
Due depositors,	2.563,937 53
Controgeor Fand.	295 911 93
Bonds with State Treasurer,	494.169 69
State Tax for six months,	12,799 59
Other Laabilities,	652,37 ( 67
	0 2 0 1 0 1
tomed sie Liabilities.	9.811.405 62
Capital Stock,	4,067 546 80
,	7,000 010 00
Total trabilities,	\$13,879.958.42
Average capital for 6 months.	80,17-9-4 94
Tax paid on each \$100 stock,	49 cents 4 mill
Tax per anirum, on the dollar o	i stock, 4.91 mill

The plan of operations, according to report, is very large.

General Tsylor is to march to the city of Mexico: Gen. Wool to subdoe the provinces of Chihuahus and Coshula and to co-operate with Gen. Tsylor is converted by the Co

hus and Coshula and to co-operate with Gen. Tsylor: Gen. Kerney is to take possession of Sainta Fe and to be independent in his sphere of actinn. These orders, it is said, were issued on the 15th inst.

Ora Ministrate Arrandon—Mr. McLanie at London and Mr. King at Peris, have asked permasion to return bouncit will doubtless be granted.

The contraction of the contract of the contrac

Bot, if we turn from the political consideration faithless found, leaving us alone as it were amid a Bot, if we turn from the political consideration to the inoral, and look to the question of emancipation, we shall be equally well satisfied, that Slavery can only be uprooted by the entire and thorough union of the free States against it.

What cares the planter in South Carolina, or the farmer in Kentucky, about Imman hondage, so Wint cares the planter in South man hondage, so long as the whole country holds it harmless! He may dislike it. He may think it not altogether may dislike it. He may think it not altogether than the planter of the with the souther and the planter of the with some. They track us in the pathway of life with some. and that it is wrong, and that interest and duty combine to persuade him to get rid of it. But, burg continued hibits of self indulgence—want of energy to do what he work out its own independent of the control of the self-than long continued habits of self indulgeures—want of energy to do what he knows to be right—moral inability to effect any radical change in his mode of life—chain him to the ear of slavery, and make him as thorough a slave as the poor hlacks under him. Now, how is such a being to be reached him. Now, how is such a being to be reached to the content of the content of the content of the wrongs, delying or denouncing them, or with Now, how is such a being to be reached him. Now, how is such a being to be treached and roused! By what means shall we break him loose from him oh. labits, and infine into him the spirit of a man.] How teach lum to realize the spirit of a man.] How teach lum to realize the spirit of a man! How teach him to realize the degrading influences of slavery on his own charac-ter, and its still more dehasing influences upon his Patriotism! None will glow with a warmer fer-vor in descanting on the self-sacrifice of Hamden Sydney, and yet the same tongue will order the lash to be applied to the poor slave, as if the rights for which Hamden Sydney bled and died, were

ot God-given and common to all.

This reasoning, however, puts the case of slav This reasoning, however, puts the case of shave ery in its very midest form, and does not do justice either to the causes which uphold it, or to the means which are used to extend it. We live in a measure, our God.

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August:

The following lines will be completed in a very short time,—all of them by the 25th of August. enary age. Money is, in a measure, our God. but the carrying out of this spirit, as we see it in every-day life? What is the lust which fires the imagination of the soldier, as he plunges into a war with a neighoring nation, but the development of the mercenary struggle which exists all around us! Now the planter is as much filled and fired by this list as any other man. We may see this in the calculations made in every speech about the abolition of slavery.—The cost! That is held up as the insuperable barrier to any scheme of universal freedom. We meet it, we hear the conclusion drawn: "It cansot be; there is not money enough in the country to purchase the freedom of the slaves in it." Asd if we mingle among slaveholders, generally, and get at their real views, we shall find the mercenary feeling with them. The cost! the cost. That is the attring mutive; and hence, in every slave State, slaveholders are united and energetic in defecte of "their property," and use every means within their power to keep up its value, and to put it beyond the reach of assault, from within or from without.

This, then, is our position. Government, and odd up upa an 'quantianos' ja is and opposite to the control of the reaches between Bullalo, Detection and Chicago, will be influenced by the desire which may be manifested by the people of the Lake country for participating in telegraphic intractions. The constitution of the range between the Atlantic and Mussisseppi, ioclouding the Ohio valley and the Lake country, says in a Circular—The arrangements for burrying the work westward authorize me be say that the whole of the first section, one hundred and twelve miles, between Ohio the Ohio river, at Putsburgh and Wheeling, in four months from the first of July, with a substantial first section, one hundred and twelve miles, he to the Ohio river, at Putsburgh and Wheeling, in four months from the first of July, with a substantial first section, one hundred and twelve miles, he to the Ohio river, at Putsburgh and Wheeling, in four months from the first of July, with a substantial first section, one hundred and twelve miles, we want authorize me be say that the whole of the first ination of the soldier, as he plunges into a wa imagination of the soldier, as he plunges into a war contracted for the construction of the range between with a neighbring nation, but the development of the Atlantic and Mussissippi, including the Ohio

only one link wanting at the close of the present year to unite all the principal cities of the Union, viz: between Louisville and New Orleans. Even

wiz: between Louisville and New Orleans. Even this may be completed during the year if the citizens of St. Loois, Memphis, Natelicz and New Orleans so will it.

Capt. C. M. Clay.

We cheerfully give place to the following letter from Captain Clay. We have spoken with all planness and sincerity of his course; it is just that he should have an opportunity to speak for himself.—Cia. Heyald.

Messrs. Editors:—The Aliv. Scott arrived last unght about 12 o'clock, with New Orleans Claused and Indianate of Treaday, the 23d into 12 o'clock, with New Orleans Claused Inguistrated Inguistration to 2 o'clock, with New Orleans Claused Inguistrated Inguistrated Inguistrated Inguistration to 2 o'clock, with New Orleans Claused Inguistration to 2 o'clock, with New Orleans Inguistration to 2 o'clock, with All Sanday, the 23d Inguistration to 2 o'clock, with All Sanday, the 23d Inguistration to 2 o'clock, with All Sanday, the 23d Inguistration to 2 o'clock, with All Sanday, the 23d I

that he should have an opportunity to speak for himself.—Cin. Heruld.

Can Owalter, June 23th, 1846.

Mr. Editor.—Relying upon the magnanimity which you have heretofore exhibited towards men not agreeing in all respects with yoorself, I ask to say a few words, through your columns to a portion of the public, not reached so readily through ordinary channels.

After a hard and bitter struggle against the utolites of the 18th of Angust, I find myself at the head of the O. S. cavalry, the oldest and most honorable company west of the Allegheny nountains.

I had just becum to flatter myself that I had green the contract of the public are already in possession. The Habaner's seem to take a lively interest in all the events now progressing between the United States and Mexico, as we track the contract regarding the war, which appear in their daily prints.

The Britis steamer from Vera Croz, which usually touches at Havana, brought accounts which understand the steamer waited a day or two expressly for the porpose of getting rows from the against.

Now, if I am a traitor to liberty, the South lie! gress, prest If I am a traitor to slavery, the North lie!

chants' Exchange News Ronm, gives the following:

"A brig reported Satellite (no doubt the Sutlej, Graham, cleaned 10th) from Fretou, N. S., for Fall River, with coal and 60 passengers, struck on the "Hen and Chickens," this morning, at 3 o'clock, and sunk in 20 minutes;—30 persons, it is said, were drowned. A fishing schooner has this moment arrived here with 16 drad bodies, all women and children. Several other passengers whom they rescued from a watery grave are insensible. I have tha above information from the esptain of the schooner, and I saw the dead bodies on board.

The fort at Tampico 11 vessels of different nations, at the time of the blockade; 3 British, 3 French, 2 Spanish, I Hrmen, and 2. Spanish, I Hrmen, and 2. Spanish, I Hrmen, and 2. Mareican, and the authorities at that place were about prohibiting the eargoes from going on board the American vessels until the last. Capt. Saunders, of the shoop-of-war St. Mary's, hearing of this, sent a deepatch to the authorities; that if there was any detention of American property, that moust have the place, which caused the order to be withdrawn.

The Fort at Tampico 11 vessels of different nations, at the time of the blockade; 3 British, 3 French, 2 Spanish, I Hrmen, and 2 Spanish, 1 Hrmen, and 2 Spanish, 1 Hrmen, and 2 Spanish, 1 Hrmen, and 2 Spanish, 2 Spanish, 1 direct work at the particular vessels until the last. Capt. Saunders, of the shoop-of-war St. Mary's, hearing of this, sent a deepatch to the authorities; that if there was any detention of American property, that moust also the same of the particular vessels are the particular vessels and the authorities at the same of the blockade; 3 British, 3 French, 2 Spanish, 1 Hrmen, and 2 Spanish The officers and eerw of the brig were saved."

The Rocking Chair.

A writer in the Boston Transcript condems the general use of the Rocking Chair in that city. He attributes lack of graceful motion, and particularly a gracefol walk in ladies, to that cause. Nearly half a young lady's indoor life is spent, the body hist suspended by the ellows, and the muscles of the back entirely relaxed, in the rocking chair. The necessary consequence is, a crooked spine, a weak back, a high pair of shoulders, and air awkward manner of carrying the head—effects perfectly incompatible with graceful movementa of any kind. The majority of laboing men carry the head and shoulders less ungracefully than the majority of ladies, nearly because exercise with them attengihens the back, sud the forming rocking chair has never humped their shoulders, and pitched forward their heads.

The following is extracted from a despatch of Arista, dated at Matsimoros on the 14th ult. Division of the North—Commander-in-t-hief. The enclosed despatch will inform yet, and that our troops amount to 4000 men, exclusive of the number of killed and wounded that we have had, as well as those anising yet, and that our troops amount to 4000 men, exclusive of the number of killed and wounded that the majority of laboing men carry the head and shoulders, and pitched forward their heads.

To this Excellency the Minister of War and Marine.

Mart woons, May 14th, 1846

The following is a list of the killed and wounded the surface of the property of the work of the majority of the surface of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of killed and wounded the chare of the number of killed and wounded the charge of the number of The Rocking Chair.

furious and exasperated foe, and destined to strug-gle on, with none but God, and our own hearts, to

sustain us, against the most fearful olds ever yet en

we have endured; all, and more. Obloquy at home and obloquy abroad—distrust and denunciations

or worse yet, neglect and contempt may follow our

Electric Tetegraphite Lin

now finished are a follow

The lines of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph

Mr. HENRY O'RELLLY, the gentleman who has

party of balles, needy because excrete with them strengthens the back, and the forming rocking chirt has never humped their shoulders, and pitched forward their heads.

\*\*The Theret\*\*\*

A letter from die Army on the Rio Grande, published in the New Ottenan Pregune, spranding the shoulders, and their striking disaster of the ray of govern a farts Saltule, the Mexicos will assertly be sainfed that forther resistance will be useless. Saltules within convenient transportation indiance of extress of grant saltule, the army will have to past through Montrey—the translated the striking disaster of the ray of govern a farts Saltule, the Mexicos will assertly be sainfed that forther resistance will be useless. Saltules will be useless. Saltules will be useless. Saltules the more than the saltules of the saltules

Correspondence of Cincinnatt Gazette Louisville, Tuesday, June 30, 10 A. M.
Messrs. Editors:—The Alex. Scott arrived last

What was my surprise, then, to find myself all at once denounced by those who had heretofore stood by me in the hour of trial, as a trait-

d military superines, I retract nothing and the latter by an enment merchant should rule mider constitutional limits. The assistational rule mider constitutional limits. The assistational expression of congressional will has cent had. They call upon me to defemil my ountry. If I were drofted, and were to resist, it could be treason? If I fail to volunteer it is ready from treason, though begully limited are doing all they can to dissuade him, pointing out the danger of absence for any length of time from the capital; the war in the south under the hamorable means to change the action of the trom the capital; the war in the south under Naraez; the probability of insorrection. He seems, however, bent on it, and it is calculated with be able to assemble in powers of 16,000.

pointing out the danger of absence for any length escape punishment? When I have used every argument and honorable meant of change the action of my country. I have only half discharged my duty; I low here also rescue from the consequences of her errors and her erimes.

I pour no other principle cair oational existence be maintained. There must either be an honorable, hir, and sincere support of the legal action of a nation, or open and manly robellion. To support a bail cause is bad—rebellion under present circumstances is worse.

I have acted conscientiously, with great self-sacrifice and untoll personal trials in this matter. Once more amidst the distruct of friends, and the impatent rage of triumphant enemies. I trust the wisdom of my conduct and the integrity of my motives to impartial posterity, should my name survive me. I have the honor to be Your friend and old servit, and the control of the control

Survive me. I have the honor to be Your friend and ob't serv't, C. M. CLAY.

G. Bailey, Esq.

Dreadful Disaster.

A letter dated Atlantic House, Newport, Sunday morning, June 28, 9 o'clock, received at the Merchants' Exchange News Romm, gives the following:—

A letter dated Atlantic House, Newport, Sunday morning, June 28, 9 o'clock, received at the Merchants' Exchange News Romm, gives the following:—

a letter dated Atlantic House, Newport, Sunday morning, June 28, 9 o'clock, received at the Merchants' Exchange News Romm, gives the following:—

a letter dated Atlantic House, Newport, Sunday morning, June 28, 9 o'clock, received at the Merchants' Exchange News Romm, gives the following the people in factor of federation, without Santa Annu; and a third party was surjeined up when our information left: but was surjeined up when our information in the parties, and the parties, and the parties of the parties of

schooner, and I saw the dead bodies on board.

interests, mission, and destiny, are peaceful agreements, for feedings which opens to the targeting governments, or feedings with all file material for war, in relations with the file material for war, in relations with the file material for war, in relations with the file material for war, in relations of the file material for war, in relations with the file material for war, in relations of the file material for war, in the file material for war, in relations of the file war, in relations of the file material for war, in relations of the file war, in

poper instead of metal, fully equal in power of detail to those painted on metal. The others of the state of those painted on metal. The others of the medicovery remarks—

"In reducing the two inventions to a consideration of their real utilities, the greenees must be given in the control of their real utilities, the greenees must be given in the control of their real utilities, the greenees must be given in the control of their real utilities, the greenees must be given in the control of the inventor, been as the control of the inventor, been asset of the control of the control of the inventor, been asset of the control of the inventor, been asset of the control of the control of the particular of the pa 

The Tiger-Jungle A Mont-Drama. The Tiger-Jungle A Mons-Drama.
BY WILLIAM WALLACE.
Do ophraid ve, Powers who dwell above,
I pale screenly of purpose firm,
eapling the mountains of Etennity.—

fy crine was dreadfol; this I kiniw and own;
ferri punishment not wrang; nor of the Gods
inwarthy; this I did confess before,
which a piny with just anger strove
s moonlight struggles with a sullen sea,—
earn on me, trembting, and the deep space held
fer breath to hear my doon.

To your decree
humbly bowed—ye will remember this—

To your decree
I humbly bowed—ye will remember this—
Decree which hurled me to a hitle while
To a far avscen in the round Abyss
Where 1, abut out from Paradise, should take,
By painful lurra, the various highest shapes
That fill the solar worlds.

"Tis only thus,"

e This only thus,"
We said, "He can regain his old restar."
Much pain I did expect, and al-ject wos,
Phat I, who saw the sharlows of the Gods
Sametimes snite brightness on my upper path,
Should mate with meaner things. But still I took
This thorning sentence to my steadfast wull
As mountains take the thunder on their heads,
Wett knowing time would heal the wound, and make
All heautiful nearin.

The horning sentence in my sleadinst soul As mountains take the thunder on their heads, Wett knowing inne would heal the wound, and make All beautiful again.

So passed I on Right through the Aiden gates, and but the once Laoked tack to waive adhe to wife oud child And friends who wept upon the outer lower. At midnight I did gain Heaved extreme verga Tbat looks toward the North. A fiery hand In the thick darkness started suddenly up Before me, pouting to a troop of oths Which brightly telanded the far Immenae; And then Heard a voice, so faint, so said, I seemed brom full of tears, "Behold thy home!" At once I slood in y onder central Sun, But dwarfed to half my stature; Round me glowed Bright creatures chal in heart noise and crumed, Whose language of itself harmonious moved, A golden puerty: This was their mily tongue, Those fire-eyed ministrels of the Haamoud Sun. With these I dwelt some cycles of their sphere, A high Priest of the Beautiful, whose Heaven, The mystic hand flamed out: the voice cried "Ox !" I stood on helted Saturu swinging huge With all its populous plains and sounding seas In still Elernity. A countless host. The mystic hand flamed out: the voice cried "Ox !" I stood on helted Saturu swinging huge With all its populous plains and sounding seas In still Elernity. A countless host. The mystic hand flamed out: the voice cried "Ox !" I stood on helted Saturu swinging huge With all its touch the very ser of things, Whose hillows chant amound the feet of God A mystical deep melouly.—This passed.

The mystic hat sound the very ser of things, Whose hillows chant amound the feet of God A mystical deep melouly.—This passed.

The mysure hand flamed out: the voice cried "Ox !" I stood on Jave, my stature lessening still, and Aden's spiritual teauty fading. From my worn face, as suncet from the clouds Of Earth's hesperides.

And what had Jave, The marrier lessening to you for this passed. And what had Jave, The many-mooned and wonderful to eyes. Of mortal moold !—I is people saw all spoce. A hurd whereon

A thousand years

A thousand years

At grimly on the monitains of the arth,
And wearily passed away to nothingness.
The anystic thand flamed out the voice cried "Ox!".
I moved athwart the cold, dead Moon, / poor Moon!
Ily Earth's missins a an, and of its notes,
Translucent spheres, in number four, herefo,
I stood on Earth, my last dim prison-louse;
No other orbs could take my lightning-life,
Ye Hierarch's ! I had not hooked for this,—
The purgatories closed by Hell.
Desr Heaven!
Bear with me for a while, a fittle while;

Bear with me for a while, a little while; For I am very sad.

four with me for a while, a little while;

For I am very sad.

In ages gone,
How glotious the Earth, and still how bright!
How do the manutains lift their quiet strength;
Ple valleys taxable their thooks on God in flowers:
Phe faresis stretch their duck, religious depths;
And alt the Oceans, girlide by his stars,
[hasp with a solemn love their wedded isles!
How heautiful! for still the Almighty-Thought,
Forever searching for the Beautiful Proceedings of the Beautiful Proceedings of the high God wills,
In flowers or the sours. In this we find
The avided myth of round Executive,
Oh, yes, how bright thus world! despite the matsh,
The desert vast, and ice, and storm, and fire
Which from the insulted cloud leaps withering—
Liss forged by those for whom this world was made
A. Paradisc.

so forged by those for whom this world was made Paradisc.

Ab. Ye who dwell above, and with me for while, a fittle while; or I am very sid. But yesterday and heat on his feethle sire's gray head in the mean that of the counted out the gold ith hands dipped in the blood that gave turn hith, at yesterday a man if noble frame, and soul as man of noble frame, and soul or which the homortula wist, was sold for pence, and on his form I saw the hell of stripes:—
litle a whole town did rise and dart its late a Him, the Seraph-soul'd, who would release, ar me; oh, hear! But yesterday I saw woman,—she who gradually rose om a sweet hel of fairest, fagrant flowers, hen Heaven did syllable its softest words a music of divinest sweep—Heat me!—woman gave her hand for gold, her form subtle beauty for poor pelf—her heart, in while, turnultuous beating with the love beat the One to whom her eyes were stars, sen in a City where the Evangel huros ustrious ood, some thousands of the shapes bich are Greaton's lestal crowns, live on peared to lust; and men who prate und prate Virtue, but upon their langarah brows plous curse—nor lift a hand to save, ell knowing that the world has made them so, it yesterday two stalwart nations net battle dire, and each, with Gold's over thame. pious curse—nor lift a lianil to save,
Vell knowing that the world has male them so,
ist yesterday two stalwart nations met
in battle dire, and each, with God's great name
[pon its higs, went mullering all the day:
Al exe, the victor, full knee-deep in blood,
Cred "Gonx!" Gonx!" to the frightened wind;
And all his people, with an idutesmic
On their poll"d cheeka, cred "Gonx!" to the stars,
That shuddred at the sound; and then they laid
Toeir necks beneath the Havo's crimson hee),
And amiling, called it. "Liberty!" Ils! Ils!
Pardon, I said not that irreverent;
Tlues my sick soul must vent itself in words,—
And so they live a sharp, perpetual death;
Making their home, this broad and lovely Earth,
A recking slanghter-house whose hideous steuch
Defiles the Universe.

A reeking slangitier-house whose hideous steinch Defiles the Universe.

Three hundred years

Have laid their curzes on my weary head.

Say, is not that enough !—The Saviours die
By hands of those whom they would but redeem:
I cannot die—for death is not my doom:
Then lift me to my home; my state restore;
My crime at last forgive.

I would not wait

The world's great change:—for I do see a change,
All rambowed in the far-ill future-time,
When men will stamp titeir demon-creeds to dust,
And know the Evange! in its very heatt,
Regardless of the form.

Gods! ye have heard

Gods! ye have heard My prayer. Take pily to your regal souls, Nor further on the Suffering and Long Tried Vent royal wrath.

Hierarcha! I have done.

The Farmer.
The farmer's life's the life for me"— "The farmer's life's the life for me"— I love its quest-scener; I love its shades, its hills, and deles, I love its shades, its hills, and deles, I love to tend the flocks and herds, I love to sweet salutions arr, I love the sweet salutions arr, I love the prospect wile and fair; I love to hough, I love to now, I love to gather, love to mov, I love to her the mean grass to smell, I love to the ret thing bell, I love to there the tinkting bell, I love to thread the grassy lawn, Along the brooks, among the corn, e brooks, among the corn; he whole, but can't rehears surea all, in prose or verse.

As we sow, so shall we reap-in nature and morals.

the way to know be to be a compared to the com

chirefuse towards evening, is like a mild dose of opium.

Parwa.—In Genoa, and hereabouts, they train the vines on trellis-work, supported on square clumsy pilars, which in themselves are anything but picturesque. But here they twine them around trees, and let them trail among the hedges; and the vineyards are full of trees, regularly planted for this purpose, each with its own vineyards are full of trees, regularly planted for this purpose, each with its own valley. In felling the trees which coverage of the late that the trees which coverage of the face they train the Aragua. the vineyards are full of trees, regularly planted for this purpose, each with its own vine twining and chistering about it. Their leaves are now of the brightest gold and deepest red; and never was anything so enchantingly graceful and full of beauty. Through miles of these delightful forms and colors, the road winds its way. The wild festoous; the elegant wreaths, and crowns, and garlands, of all shapes; the fairy nets flung over great trees, and make fairy nets flung over great trees, and make the course of half a century in the Aragua valley. In felling the trees which covered the crowns and slopes of the mount ains," says this celebrated traveller, "men in all climes seem to be bringing upon future generations two calamities at once—a want of feel and a searcity of water."

There are, in fact, a variety of circumstances, under the influence of which the fairy nets flung over great trees, and make fairy nets flung over great trees, and making them prisoners in sport; the tumbled heaps, and mounds of exquisite shapes, upon the ground; how rich and beautiful they are! And every now and then, a long, long, line of trees will be all bound and garlanded together, as if they had taken hold of one another, and were coming dancing down the field!—Diekens.

A Mother.

A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker

when the production can be seen to the product of t

not covered with forests, renders it yet drier.

inution of the water. The question as sumed a serious aspect, because at Darinato any diminution in the quantity of water, which is the moving power, would of course be attended with a proportional diminution in the quantity of gald produced. Naw in the Island of Ascension, and at Marmato, it is highly improbable that any increly local and limited clearing away of the forest should have had such an influence upon the constitution of the atmosphere as to cause a variation in the mean annual quantity of rain which falls in the country. More than this, as soon as the diminution of the stream at Marmato was ascertained, a plaviometer, or rain gauge, was set up, and in the first year, although the clearing had been continued; still there was no appreciable difference in the size of the running stream.

A couple of years' observation is unquestionably insufficient to show any definite variation of the quantity of rain that falls. But the observations made at Marmato, still establish the fact, that the mass of running water had diminished in spite of the larger quantity of rain which fell. It is therefore probable that local clearings of furest land, even of very noderate extent, cause spirings and rivulets to shrunk, and even of of office and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of powers and rivulets to shrunk, and even of office of the power of the powe

placed in the same conditions as to temperature, but in which we saccessively encounter the circumstances which are most favorable to the formation and fall of rain in one case, and to its absence in the other. Setting out from Panama, and proceeding towards the South, we encounter the bay of Copica the provinces of San Bonaventura, Choco and Esmeraldas; in this country, covered with thick forests, and intersected with a multitude of streams, the rains are almost incessant; in the interior of Choco scarcely a day passes without rain. Beyond Tumbez, towards Payta, another order of things commences: the forests have entirely disappeared, the soil is sandy, agriculture scarcely exists, and here rain is almost unknown. When I was all Payta, the inhabitants told me it had not rained for seventeen years! The want of rain is common in the whole of the country which surrounds the desert of Sechura, and extends to Lima; in these countries, rain is as rare as trees are.

In Choco, where the soil is thickly covered will trees, it rains almost continually; and on the coasts of Pern, where the soil is sandy, without trees, and devaid of verdure, it never rains; and this, as I have said, under a climate which enjoyed the soil is sandy, without trees, and devaid of verdure, it never rains; and this, as I have said, under a climate which enjoys the same temperature, and whose general features and distance from the mountains are nearly the same.

somely.

"The first thing," he says "is to keep the seythe sharp. No man can be a good mower without it. I had become a good mower," said he, "when I fell in company AGRICULTURAL.

On these days they always dress the church of the saint in whose honor the Festa is holden, very gaily. Gold-embroid-ered festoons of different colors, hang from the arches; the altar furniture is set forth; and, sometimes, even the lofty pillars are swathed from top to bottom in tight-fitting draperies. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Lorenzo. On St. Lorenzo's day, we went into it just as the sun was setting. Although these decorations are usually in very indifferent taste, the effect, just then, was very superb indeed. For the whole building was dressed in red; and the sinking son streaming in through a great red eartain in the clief door-way, made all the gorgeousness its own. When the sun went down, and it gradually grew quite dark inside, except for a few twinkling tapers on the principal altar, and some small dangling silver lamps, it was very mysterious and effective. But, sitting in any of the churches towards evening, is like a mild dose of opium.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mat is the influence of outing down mower without it. I had become a good mower without it. I had become a good mower, which is seinstic entering hand, upon the springs and chearing hand, upon the springs dand, upon the springs dand the springs dand the spring dand, upon the springs dand the springs dan and explained to me the main governing principles. I adopted them, and in less than one hour I could keep up with him in perfect ease. Indeed, I had 20 per cent, more physical strength than he had. It was science alone that enabled him to lead me to this extreme." The rules that this person taught him were the following:—Ist. The scythe should have natural and east. The scythe should hang natural and easy. The scythe should hang natural and easy, and be kept in first rate order. 2d. As you approach the standing grass, let the heel of the scythe move to the very point of commencement, and let it stop the instant it has done its work. Thus there is nothing lost by a forward or backward swing. If the grass stands up so as to admit the property of the grass stands up so as to admit for the grass stands up so as to admit for the grass stands up so as to admit for the grass stands up so as to admit for the grass stands up so as to admit for the grass stands up so as to admit for the grass stands up so as to admit for the grass stands up so as to admit for the grass stands up so as to admit a supplier for the grass stands up so as to admit a sup swing. If the grass stands up so as to admit of moving on, measure with the eye the tutmost capacity forward of your scythet take a quick, easy gait, moving your right foot well up towards the standing grass, and your body with it, though leaning back by bending the knees a little forward, so as to bring your whole weight to bear upon the scythe, without twisting the body from right to left, as many do; thus giving case to each clip, and ability to repeat it in an advanced position without fatigue.

The above rules we are satisfied are good. Many who are considered good movers have no method about them, and hardly know themselves how they mow. They the above rules we are satisfied are good. Many who are considered good movers have no method about them, and hardly he population, like every other mechanical business, is based on certain natural and rational principles, which, when understood, will render the labor less laborious, and of course more pleasent and efficient.

A standard, prove and Mansleld, Commer's transite L. J. L. St., doin. This, Commer's transite L. J. St., doin. This comment to the more lie. J. St., doin to the food to constant the same learned and the provention of the publisher, to such a constant and principal are fook by the publisher to issue the other volunes are in possible, the publisher that the design of the publisher to issue the other volunes are in possible to see the other volunes are an approach and an average and the publisher to issue the other volunes are an approach and an average and the publisher to issue the other volunes are an approach and an average and the publisher. The publisher that the publisher to be a such as a such as